	TATES DISTRICT COURT OT OF MASSACHUSETTS
JOANNE M. ROYER,  Plaintiff,	)
BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC., BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD LONG-TERM DISABILITY BENEFIT PLAN, a/k/a OMNIBUS WELFARE BENEFITS PLAN, KEMPER NATIONAL SERVICES, INC., BROADSPIRE SERVICES, INC., AND SHELDON MYERSON, MD.,	) ) CIVIL ACTION NO: ) NO: 05-CV-10448-GAO ) ) ) ) ) )
Defendants.	) ) )

### <u>DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A REPLY</u> IN SUPPORT OF THEIR MOTION TO DISMISS COUNTS I AND II

Pursuant to Local Rule 7.1(B)(3), defendants Kemper National Services, Inc., Broadsp Services, Inc. and Sheldon Myerson, M.D. (collectively, "Defendants") move for leave of couto file a Reply in support of their Motion to Dismiss Counts I and II in order to respond to the arguments raised by plaintiff Joanne M. Royer in her Opposition to Defendants' Motions to Dismiss Counts I and II. In support of this motion, Defendants state as follows:

- 1. Defendants request leave to file a Reply Memorandum in order to respond to the le arguments made by Plaintiff in her Opposition memorandum.
- 2. Defendants' Reply is strictly confined to matters raised by Plaintiff in her Oppositi memorandum.
  - 3. Defendants believe that this additional filing will assist the Court when considering

their Motion to Dismiss Counts I and II of the Complaint.

4. Defendants' Reply in Support of Their Motion to Dismiss Counts I and II is filed herewith together with this motion.

For all of the foregoing reasons, Defendants respectfully request that this motion be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: September 26, 2005

Edward S. Rooney, Jr. BBO No. 426840 ECKERT SEAMANS CHERIN & MELLOTT, LLC One International Place, 18th Floor Boston, MA 02110 (617) 342-6800

#### OF COUNSEL:

David F. Schmidt CHITTENDEN, MURDAY & NOVOTNY LLC 303 West Madison Street, Suite 1400 Chicago, IL 60606 312-281-3600

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true copy of the above document was served upon the attorney record for each other party by regular mail this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2005.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

JOANNE M. ROYER,	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	
v.	)	
	)	CIVIL ACTION NO:
BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD OF	)	NO: 05-CV-10448-GAO
MASSACHUSETTS, INC., BLUE CROSS	)	
BLUE SHIELD LONG-TERM	)	
DISABILITY BENEFIT PLAN, a/k/a	)	
OMNIBUS WELFARE BENEFITS	)	
PLAN, KEMPER NATIONAL	)	
SERVICES, INC., BROADSPIRE	)	
SERVICES, INC., AND SHELDON	)	
MYERSON, MD.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
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# <u>DEFENDANTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR</u> <u>MOTION TO DISMISS COUNTS I AND II</u>

Kemper National Services, Inc. ("KNS"), Broadspire Services, Inc. ("Broadspire") | Sheldon Myerson, M.D. ("Dr. Myerson"), defendants in this matter, for their Reply in Support their Motion to Dismiss Count III of the plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint state as follows:

The plaintiff correctly points out that there is a split of authority regarding wheth claims administrator may be sued for ERISA Plan Benefits. The plaintiff also correctly pc out that the First Circuit has never held that such a claim is permissible under ERISA.

defendants submit that the majority view which precludes claims for benefits against class administrators with no liability for benefits under the terms of the subject ERISA Plan is better rule and should be followed by this Court.

Those First Circuit decisions which are cited by the plaintiff are readily distinguishad In Larocca v. Borden, Inc., 276 F.3d 22 (1st Cir. 2002), the plaintiffs sued their employer for

benefits because the employer was the Plan Administrator which had complete control over administration of the Plan. Significantly, the crux of the complaint was that the employer l failed to pay benefits to which the plaintiffs claimed they were entitled. circumstances, the employer as the entity which both decided eligibility for benefits and actual paid the benefits was considered a proper defendant. *Id.* at 26.

Likewise, Pari-Fasano v. ITT Hartford Life and Acc. Ins. Co., 230 F.3d 415 (1st ) 2000), involved a claims administrator which was also responsible for paying claims out of own assets through issuance of an insurance policy to the plaintiff's employer. Again, as Larocca, the presence of the claims administrator as the defendant was proper, because claims administrator was specifically liable under the written terms of the ERISA Plan for benefits which were payable. The only issue which existed was whether a conflict of inteaffected the standard of review because of the insurer's interest in deciding whether to benefits out of its own pocket. Id. at 418.

Here, neither situation in the cases discussed above is present. The claims administration in this matter, KNS and Broadspire, did not pay claims out of their own assets, nor were t responsible for paying benefits under the written terms of the ERISA Plan. As such, the no that either decision should be extended to permit suits for benefits against entities which declaims but which do not have liability for paying claims out of their own assets under the te of the governing ERISA Plan is ill-advised.

The plaintiff cites to an unpublished decision from this District, Digregoria Pricewaterhouse LTD Plan, 2004 W.L. 1774566 (D. Mass. Aug. 9, 2004), for the proposi that a third-party claims administrator can be sued for ERISA Plan benefits even though the F itself, does not contemplate the administrator paying benefits. The court concluded that a cla administrator which had no liability under the terms of the Plan to pay benefits could still sued for benefits despite the unequivocal provision under §502(d)(2) of ERISA, 29 U §1132(d)(2), that a money judgment against the Plan is enforceable only against the Plan unlliability is otherwise established under the subchapter.

Broadspire respectfully submits that *Digregorio* was wrongly decided and that the F Circuit would not (or should not) adopt the minority view espoused by the District Court that entity not otherwise liable for payment of Plan benefits can be named as a defendant in suc suit.

As stated in the defendants' motion, the plaintiff has named Lumbermens as a defendant The ERISA Plan identifies Lumbermens as the entity responsible for payment of any bene: As such, KNS, Broadspire, Dr. Meyerson are not proper defendants and should be dismis from Counts I and II pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMPER NATIONAL SERVICES, INC., BROADSPIRE SERVICES, INC. AND SHELDON MEYERSON, M.D.

By their attorneys:

Dated: September 26, 2005

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## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true copy of the above document was served upon the attorney or record for each other party by regular mail this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2005.

Edward S. Rooney, Jr.